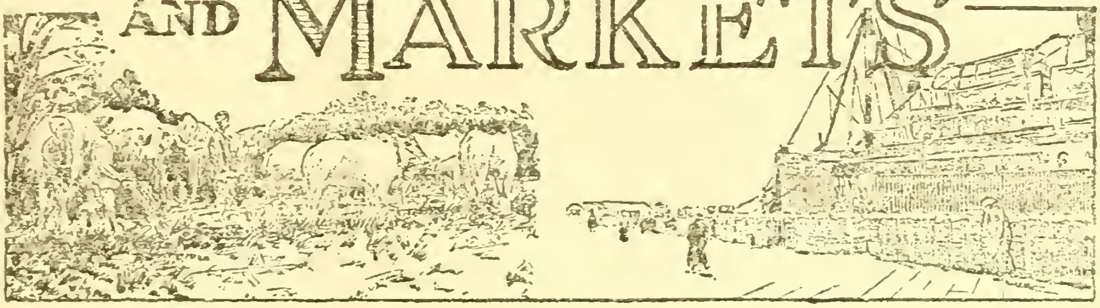
FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLES

THE BRITISH MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO

BRITISH HOP PRODUCTION AND TRADE

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L A T E C A B L E S

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Germany first official estimate of acreage sown to winter grains reported as follows, with comparable figures for 1935 in parentheses: Wheat 4,614,000 acres (4,609,000), rye 10,702,000 (10,670,000) barley 1,006,000 acres (845,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, February 20, 1936.)

Australian wheat crop of 1935-36 reported to be much heavier than usual, weighing in New South Wales 64 pounds to the bushel, in South Australia and Western Australia 63.5, and in Victoria about 63 pounds. In previous years Australian wheat has averaged about 60 pounds to the bushel. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, February 17, 1936.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

The 1935-36 wheat crop in the Southern Hemisphere

With harvesting operations now completed in Southern Hemisphere countries, indications point to a 1935-36 wheat crop about 20 percent under that of 1934-35. Estimates for the six most important countries, which usually account for about 98 percent of the estimated total of the Southern Hemisphere, amount to about 352,000,000 bushels as compared with 436,448,000 bushels harvested by the same countries in 1934-35, and their 5-year average production of 470,368,000 bushels during 1929-30 to 1933-34. The decline may be attributed almost entirely to the great reduction in the Argentine crop, which more than offsets the increases reported in most of the other Southern Hemisphere countries. While the Australian outturn was below average, it is still placed about 5 percent above that of 1934-35. The first estimate for New Zealand indicates an increase of 42 percent over the small crop of 1934-35, but it is only 1 percent above the average production of 1929-30 to 1933-34.

In the Union of South Africa, even the record crop of 1934-35 was surpassed in 1935-36 by 16 percent, but the crop is not of sufficient importance to affect the Southern Hemisphere total to any great extent. Likewise in Uruguay a gain of 20 percent over the previous season has little significance in relation to the total harvest of the Southern Hemisphere. The crop in Chile is estimated somewhat under that of 1934-35, when 30,130,000 bushels of wheat were produced, the acreage sown this season having been placed at 2,049,000 acres as compared with 2,120,000 acres sown in the previous year.

The oriental wheat markets

China

Quotations on foreign wheat in Shanghai declined during the week ended February 14, but local flour prices decreased in about the same proportion, so that the disparity between the two was unchanged, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Futures quotations on domestic wheat also declined, but spot prices of domestic wheat showed little change. According to the millers, the latter were too high in comparison with prevailing flour prices for purchases to be made. The supply of domestic wheat was quite low, and only small quantities were available in the interior even at high prices.

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Quotations on wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai, duty and other port dues included, for March delivery, were as follows: Australian (New South Wales) 95 cents per bushel, Canadian No. 4, 97 cents. Domestic wheat for February and March delivery was 84 cents per bushel. Domestic flour for February and March delivery was 98 cents per bag of 49 pounds; Australian flour c.i.f. Hong Kong, $3.47 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Tientsin flour statistics for January were reported in barrels by the Consulate General, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses, as follows: Estimated total arrivals 85,500 (247,500), of which 79,250 (190,000) were milled in Shanghai; stocks on January 31, 1936, 176,625 (427,000) of which 62,550 (225,000) were milled locally; production 143,250 (117,000). The average price of domestic wheat, f.o.b. Tientsin, was approximately 73 cents per bushel. January average prices of flour per barrel, exwarehouse Tientsin, packed in bags of 49 pounds net weight, were as follows: United States $4.04, Canadian $4.40, Japanese $3.92, Shanghai $3.80, Tientsin milled Grade 1, $4.08, Grade 2 and 3, $3.96.

Japan

Wheat imports into Japan during the present marketing season are expected to be about the same as in 1934-35, when they amounted to 17,923,000 bushels, according to information from Consul Chapman at Tokyo, transmitted by the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Exports of flour will probably fall below last season's total of 3,648,000 barrels, because of decreased requirements in Manchuria following the good domestic wheat crop, but increased consumption may offset this to some extent. Mill activity in Japan has been somewhat reduced, both domestic and export demand having been poor. Wheat stocks were estimated as less than normal.

Wheat imports during December 1935 were reported in bushels as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses. United States 88,000 (14,000), Canada 0 (148,000), Australia 1,292,000 (1,974,000), Argentina 55,000 (0), Manchuria 150,000 (0), total 1,585,000 (2,136,000). Exports of flour for the month totaled 207,481 barrels as compared with 397,893 barrels shipped in December 1934.

Wheat prices at the mill in Tokyo on February 1, import duty and landing charges included, were quoted as follows: No. 2 Western White $1.33, per bushel; Canadian No. 1, $1.35, No. 3, $1.31; Australian $1.22; Manchurian $1.29; Argentina $1.41. Domestic standard was $1.13 and Portland wheat, c.i.f. Yokohama, 96 cents per bushel. The wholesale price of flour at the mill on February 1 was $1.17 per bag of 49 pounds.

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent information

The first estimate of the 1935-36 barley crop in New Zealand is 734,000 bushels, which is about 45 percent above the harvest of last year, and is nearly 12 percent larger than the 1930-31 to 1934-35 average. In Tunis it is reported that recent rains came too late to save the crop in the central and southern parts of the country.

The 1935-36 oats crop in New Zealand is placed at 3,858,000 bushels, which is about 63 percent larger than the 1934-35 harvest but is 4 percent below the average production during the past 5 years.

The area planted to corn in Argentina for the 1935-36 harvest is the largest on record, being 8.6 percent larger than for the 1934-35 season, and 23.6 percent above the acreage of the past 5 years. The increase has taken place largely in the Provinces of Córdoba and Entre Rios, and to a smaller extent in Santa Fé and Buenos Aires. The condition of the crop is considered generally good, although there is some loss from drought and excessive heat in Córdoba and La Pampa, and some locust damage in Buenos Aires.

The Minister of Agriculture has issued a revised estimate of 451,943,000 bushels for the 1934-35 crop, together with a carry-over of 445,000 bushels from 1933-34. This made a total of 452,388,000 bushels available for use in 1934-35.

On February 1, 1936, the stocks of old crop corn were officially estimated at 86,964,000 bushels. Allowing for normal domestic consumption and actual exports up to about that date, the exportable surplus is calculated at about 78,000,000 bushels. This has been further reduced as a result of exports of more than 10,000,000 bushels between February 4 and 15. Private estimates indicate a carry-over from 1934-35 nearly twice as large as the official figure.

Tables showing feed grain trade and price information are found on page 237.

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COTTON

The oriental cotton situation

Japan

A considerable increase in imports of raw cotton into Japan took place in December 1935, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner Owen L. Dawson, at Shanghai. Large quantities of American and Indian cotton destined for Japan were afloat and heavy imports were expected for January. The increased imports were made necessary by the depleted stocks and the rate of cotton consumption by yarn mills.

Raw cotton stocks remained below the seasonal figure but increased through the month as imports exceeded mill consumption. Stocks of American cotton remained more nearly depleted than those of Indian and other growths, but showed a 100-percent increase during the month. The December United States Stocks in Japan were estimated at 124,000 bales, Indian 82,000 Chinese 20,000, Egyptian 17,000, and the cotton stocks from all other countries amounted to 16,800 bales.

Mill takings of American cotton for December were 170,690 bales, making a 4 months' total of 483,820 bales. Mill takings of Indian cotton for the respective periods were 67,925 and 381,317 bales. Only 29,570 bales of Chinese cotton were delivered to the mills during December. The number of working spindles during the month of December increased by 96,000, making a total of 8,210,000 spindles. Spinners have agreed to maintain the present curtailment rate of 26.2 percent for the first quarter of 1936.

The price spread between American and Indian cotton widened appreciably, the average price of American Middling during December being 13.54 cents per pound as against 10.61 cents per pound of Indian Akola. In November the respective prices were 13.68 cents and 11.2 cents per pound. Yarn prices declined heavily in December. Declining prices for Indian cotton and increasing use of Chinese cotton reduced losses on low-count yarns.

Exports of cotton cloth in December, which amounted to 208,573,000 square yards, were the lowest since June 1935. Cotton cloth exports for the entire year totaled 2,711,266,000 square yards, valued at $141,063,190 as against 2,567,630,000 yards valued at $145,812,858 during 1934. See tables showing cotton imports and yarn production on page 238.

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China

Consumption of all cotton by spinning mills in China for the first 4 months of the season beginning October 1 is materially below that of last year, with decreases shown principally in American and Indian cotton. However, since the supply of Chinese cotton is smaller this season and has been used up proportionately faster, it is expected that demand for foreign cotton will be strengthened somewhat in succeeding months and consumption of imported cotton will approximate that of last year. As stocks are very low, imports for the present season should equal those of the 1934-35 marketing year (beginning October 1, 1934) when 271,700 bales of all growths including 135,000 bales of American cotton were imported by China.

Arrivals of Chinese cotton at consuming centers during the months October-January have been materially larger than for the same period in 1934-35 despite the smaller crop. Actual deliveries of Chinese cotton to Shanghai mills during October-January have been nearly a third larger than for the same period a year ago. It is evident that stocks will be reduced to a low level as the season draws to a close.

Prices of Chinese cotton during the past month have advanced, while Indian and American cotton prices declined. But the price of American declined to a much smaller extent than that of Indian, leaving the latter in a more favorable position. Present orders for Indian are small but some commitments are expected. Yarn prices did not keep pace with the advance in Chinese cotton, but parity with relation to foreign cotton is somewhat better.

A seasonal increase in demand since the Chinese New Year is beginning, and a somewhat improved general tone in the market is evident following the improvement in the currency situation in China. The next few weeks, however, will show whether there is any significant permanent improvement in demand. Japanese mills in China are operating on about full time, while Chinese mills are operating at approximately 75 percent of capacity.

Piece-goods imports for the period October-December 1935 declined a third in value compared with a similar period of the preceding year. Exports were also less and net imports were 1,000,000 gold units, equivalent to $668,950, less than for October-December 1934. Yarn exports decreased from 36,020 bales of 420 pounds during the months October-December 1934 to 25,000 bales for a similar period of 1935. See tables showing cotton imports, stocks, and prices on pages 238, 239, and 240.

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Indian cotton crop high

Cotton production in India is officially forecast at 4,752,000 bales of 478 pounds each, according to a cablegram from the Director of Statistics at Calcutta. This compares with the revised forecast of 3,935,000 bales at this time last year and a final estimate of 4,023,000 bales. The fourth forecast of acreage is placed at 25,025,000 acres compared with a revised forecast of 23,443,000 acres at this time last year and a final figure for the season of 23,830,000 acres.

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FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

British imports of North American apples increase

Shipments of apples from the United States and Canada continue to arrive in the United Kingdom on a much heavier scale than last year, according to a statement from Fred A. Motz, Agricultural Commissioner in London. Larger imports were made possible by the very short crop of home-grown fruit and the lighter imports of apples from Australia and New Zealand during the summer months. The market for North American apples opened much earlier than usual.

Exports from the United States to the United Kingdom from July to December 1935, totaled 4,226,000 bushels compared with 1,348,000 in 1934 and 1,817,000 in 1933. Exports to the United Kingdom from Canada, from July 1 through January 30, totaled 5,696,000 bushels compared with 4,441,000 bushels last season. Exports of apples from the United States to the United Kingdom have comprised 644,000 barrels, 551,000 baskets and 1,742,000 boxes this season. In all cases these figures show sharp gains over the preceding year.

Apples from Nova Scotia have been very satisfactory to buyers this year. The quality of the fruit has been unusually good as to color, finish, and general appearance of the pack. The improvement over shipments of previous year is explained partly by the strict export regulations and partly by the unusually favorable growing season. The extent of the improvement in the Nova Scotian pack is brought out clearly by the change in selling practice which has occurred this season. Ordinarily fruit brokers in the United Kingdom in the past have catalogued Nova Scotian apples for sale first and American apples last. This year, however, the practice has been reversed. Nova Scotian apples have been offered at the end of the sale

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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in order to hold the buyers and to enable the brokers to clear the less desirable offerings first. In past years the so-called Virginians were used as the attraction to hold buyers at the sale.

Another mark of increased confidence in Nova Scotian apples this season is the almost complete discontinuance of the practice of displaying the contents of sample barrels to buyers. It was a customary procedure at some of the auctions in the past to have sample barrels of Nova Scotians emptied out into a large basket so that buyers could obtain a better view of the contents. This season buyers have seldom demanded to have Nova Scotians "shot out", whereas requests have been more numerous than usual for the contents of barreled apples from the United States to be so displayed. On the whole, however, the condition of American apples offered on the British market this season has been generally satisfactory.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

European hog production turns upward

Hog production is now beginning to increase in Denmark and the United States, the two leading surplus hog-producing countries, after declining in both countries during the last 2 years. In Germany and the Netherlands, also, some increase in production apparently is in prospect, but in most other continental European countries hog numbers are not likely to increase during the first half of 1936. A substantial increase in hog numbers in the first half of 1935 was reported in the Danube Basin and in Great Britain. Decreases were reported during this period in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

With a large number of pigs being produced, a material increase in hog slaughter in the United States in 1936 is probable. In Denmark and the Netherlands the increase in hog production and hog slaughter may be limited by production-control measures in effect, and in Germany the shortage of feed supplies may prevent a large increase in hog production. In the Danube Basin, larger supplies of hogs for slaughter and export are probable in the first half of the present year.

The shortage of fats continues to be an important feature in the German hog situation. Although import duties on fats were reduced and imports of lard and butter were increased in the last half of 1935, such imports have not been sufficient to offset the decline in domestic production of fats. Despite the increased imports in the last half of the

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year, total imports of lard into Germany in 1935 were much below average. Most of the German lard imports in 1935 came from the Danube Basin and Denmark and were made possible by compensation or clearing agreements. The foreign exchange situation prevented large imports of American lard. In 1935, a considerable part of the German imports of fats and oils consisted of whale oil, but imports of this oil in 1936 will be reduced, since available world supplies of whale oil have been sharply curtailed. In 1936 an increase in supplies of both domestic and imported lard in Germany seems likely, with a decrease in domestic supplies of butter and an increase in butter imports. Production of margarine in Germany in 1936 also is likely to be reduced unless foreign exchange is utilized in larger amounts for the importation of oilseeds.

According to official announcement, the permitted imports of bacon and hams into Great Britain from non-Empire sources in March and April will be at a rate slightly higher than the rate prevailing in January and February. It now seems probable that the British quota system for cured pork will be continued during the present year, after which it is proposed that, as a substitute for the quota, a tariff be levied on bacon and hams for the purpose of assisting British pig producers. Under this proposal, a preferential rate of duty would be granted to Empire countries. Imported supplies of bacon and hams in Great Britain have been reduced about 35 percent in the 3 years since 1932 in which the quota system has been in effect.

United States exports of both pork and lard were greatly reduced in 1935, the total exports for the year being the smallest in several decades. This marked reduction in exports resulted chiefly from the large decrease in hog slaughter which was brought about by the severe drought in 1934. However, domestic slaughter supplies of hogs in January increased considerably and continued increases during the remainder of 1936 and in 1937 are probable. It is expected, therefore, that exports of both pork and lard will increase materially in the next 2 years. See release, "World Hog and Pork Prospects," February 1936.

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ESTONIA ADOPTS NEW AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

The Estonian State Economic Council has recently approved a new program for governmental aid in developing agriculture, according to a report from Agricultural Attaché L. V. Steere in Berlin. The new program stresses, among other things, the necessity for the settlement of uncultivated land and the increase of unit yields. To accomplish these objectives, an extensive program of subsidies for various agricultural enterprises is provided.

ESTONIA ADOPTS NEW AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM, CONT'D

With regard to grain the policy will be to produce only enough rye and wheat to cover domestic requirements. The government grain monopoly will be retained and grain prices will continue to be regulated. The production of oats and barley and certain other feedstuffs will be stimulated through the granting of government credits and the creation of storage facilities and canning factories is planned to promote fruit growing. The flax industry will be aided by the erection of new processing plants. The hemp industry will be encouraged to the extent that domestic requirements may be covered.

The livestock industry will receive premiums as in the past, and improved breeding is to be encouraged by the granting of larger subsidies. In order to insure sales of domestic wool the imports of wool are to be restricted and local cloth factories compelled to use the domestic product. Special attention is to be given to the opening of new markets for bacon. Chicken raising is to receive further encouragement by granting long-term credit.

Many changes are also planned in the sphere of marketing, including the establishment of standards, improved storage and transportation facilities, action to assure regularity of supplies, and the development of adequate sales organizations. Eventually it is intended to concentrate the exports of farm products in the hands of the cooperative organizations. In order to safeguard the home market, the imports of agricultural products are to be restricted.

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THE BRITISH MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO a/

The position of American leaf tobacco in the British market improved during 1935, the renewed interest in the American product being continued into 1936. Increases in domestic consumption, entries for manufacture, and general imports of all tobaccos last year were accompanied by increases in the proportions represented by American leaf for the second consecutive year. There was a small decline in the share represented by Empire tobaccos.

The total domestic consumption of duty paid leaf for 1935 is expected to reach 165 million pounds. The figure for the first 11 months was 152 millions. The comparable figure for the whole year 1934 was 158 million pounds against about 150 millions in each of the preceding 4 years. About 220 million pounds of tobacco were entered for manufacture (including the foregoing domestic consumption figure) during 1935, exceeding the former

a/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London.

THE BRITISH MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO, CONT'D

record of 1934 by about 11 million pounds. Empire tobacco constituted only 19.1 percent of the 1935 entries against 19.3 percent in 1934 and 21.1 percent in 1933.

General imports of leaf tobacco into the United Kingdom for 1935 totaled 252 million pounds, that figure representing an increase of 13 million pounds over 1934 and of 12 millions over the record 1929 imports. The 1935 figure was 77 million pounds above the low point reached in 1932. The import movement was unusually large late in the year. The United States supplied 203 million pounds of the 1935 total, against 189 million pounds imported in 1934. Of the 1935 imports from America, 147 million pounds arrived during the last 4 months. Empire countries supplied less tobacco in 1935 than in any of the 3 preceding years. In addition to the raw leaf, the United Kingdom imported about 1 million pounds of manufactured tobacco products in 1935.

Stocks in bonded warehouses in the United Kingdom were built up to about 460 million pounds by January 1, 1936 from the low figure of 375 millions for September 1, 1935. Figures for January 1, 1935 and 1934 were 447 million pounds and 437 millions, respectively. Usually, stocks decline as the year advances. In view of the current increased manufacturing activity, present stocks are not regarded as excessive. However, withdrawals from bond during the next 8 months would have to be unusually large to create for next fall a demand for replenishment of stocks as great as that noted for 1935. If imports during these 8 months were around 100 million pounds, as in recent years, and if the 1935 rate of manufacture should be sustained, bonded stocks as of September 1, 1936 would still be above 400 million pounds. In this event, there would be less need for heavy imports next fall.

Demand in the United Kingdom is of outstanding importance to American producers of bright flue-cured tobacco. Except for about 5 million pounds (formerly much more) of dark-fired tobacco from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, practically all of the imports from the United States, approaching 200 million pounds, consist of flue-cured tobacco from the Carolinas, Georgia, and Virginia. About half of the American flue-cured crop is exported, and, except when Chinese takings are unusually high, about half of the exports are sent to the United Kingdom. Such exports have varied during the past decade between 126 and 200 million pounds, except in 1932, a year of unusually low production.

Competitive supplies

The United States supplies most of the tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, but Empire growths have been representing an increasing share of the total supplies in recent years. In 1933, the United States supplied 160 million pounds out of 211 million pounds total imports; in

THE BRITISH MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO, CONT'D

1934, 190 million pounds out of a total of 239 million pounds; and in 1935, 203 million pounds out of 252 millions, or 80.5 percent. In 1924, however, the United States supplied 163 million pounds out of a total of 189 millions, or 86.2 percent. Other non-Empire countries now contribute only about 2 million pounds annually.

In 1932, 1933, and 1934, imports of tobacco from British Dominions and colonies reached almost 50 million pounds annually, against 19 million pounds in 1924 and 2 million pounds in 1913. In 1935 the British countries sent about 45 million pounds. Southern Rhodesia tobacco is of particular significance to the American trade since it is chiefly flue-cured leaf. Imports from Southern Rhodesia have grown from less than 1 million pounds in 1928 to 16 million pounds in 1934, and 15 millions in 1935. The other leading sources of Empire tobacco are Canada, Nyasaland, and British India.

Canadian tobaccos also are more competitive with American flue-cured leaf than are tobaccos from Nyasaland and India. Imports from Canada increased from 2 million pounds in 1924 to 14 millions in 1933. However, the movement receded to 8 million pounds in 1934 and reached only 7 millions in 1935. The imports from Nyasaland and India have held close to 10 million pounds from each country since 1924. Imports of dark tobacco from those countries have been more successful in displacing American dark tobacco than Empire light tobaccos in displacing the corresponding American types.

On a seasonal basis, Rhodesian tobacco usually reached the British market in greatest volume in the period June-November. Imports during those 3 months indicate roughly the size of the crop. Imports from Canada cover the entire year, but arrivals are heaviest during the months January-March. Receipts from the United States are largest in the months September-December, by which time it is fairly well established what the imports from Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and British India will be. Most of the Nyasaland leaf has moved in the months June-November, while that from British India arrives in May-October. It is significant that in 1935 imports of American tobacco during the months September-December totaled 147 million pounds against 103 millions and 88 millions in the corresponding months of 1934 and 1933.

Production and marketing control in Southern Rhodesia

The Government of Southern Rhodesia issued a warning on September 6, 1935, that if the 1935-36 crop in that country amounted to as much as 80 percent of the 1933-34 production of salable leaf it would be considerably in excess of probable market requirements. This is substantially the same warning that was issued a year earlier. The 1933-34 crop amounted to 26,792,000 pounds, of which 23,737,000 pounds were flue-cured. The Rhodesian sales quota scheme, application of which to the 1934-35 crop was threatened, was not actually invoked (see "Foreign Crops and Markets", April 8, 1935, page 360, and May 20, 1935, page 553).

THE BRITISH MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO, CONT'D

The Rhodesian Government has now decided, after full discussion with representatives of the buyers and of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association, to introduce legislation for allocating basic sales quota certificates to growers. This legislation when enacted will apply to the 1935-36 crop and will operate to limit sales of tobacco to the recognized protected markets, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, and local trade. Under the proposed law, each registered grower would be allotted a basic production quota, usually 80 percent of the 1933-34 salable output. In addition, each grower would be issued a non-transferable sales quota certificate.

Growers were given an opportunity prior to October 31, 1935, to make application to an official committee for a special quota if they were dissatisfied with the 1933-34 base. New growers must apply in this manner if they are to be eligible to market any portion of their 1935-36 crop in the protected markets. If the legislation is enacted and if production in Southern Rhodesia exceeds the known requirements of the protected markets each grower will be permitted to sell into these markets only such percentage of his basic quota as, in the aggregate, will provide for sufficient tobacco to fill the export quota to these markets. Sales of tobacco into other markets will remain uncontrolled for the present but such outlets are not promising. Enactment of the proposed measure is anticipated.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of tobacco, unmanufactured, by countries, 1924 to 1935

Year	Foreign		British					Total
	United States	Total foreign	a/ South Rhodesia	Nyasaland	British India	Canada	Total British	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1924......	156.9	163.1	.7	6.9	8.4	1.8	19.3	182.4
1925......	162.7	170.1	1.0	7.1	7.8	1.9	18.9	189.0
1926......	161.4	167.4	2.3	9.1	11.9	4.9	29.8	197.2
1927......	177.4	181.3	9.2	13.8	8.4	5.8	41.0	222.3
1928......	171.8	174.7	10.3	12.2	10.3	6.0	43.1	217.8
1929......	205.4	208.5	4.0	10.7	9.2	5.0	31.5	240.0
1930......	197.8	201.7	3.6	12.8	13.0	4.0	35.3	237.0
1931......	157.2	159.7	5.9	11.1	9.3	6.3	34.3	194.0
1932......	125.2	127.2	10.4	15.1	9.2	10.7	47.7	174.9
1933......	159.9	161.9	10.0	10.4	13.0	14.0	49.2	211.1
1934......	188.9	191.3	15.9	12.5	9.8	8.1	47.6	238.9
1935......	202.6	206.6	15.1	10.1	11.6	7.1	45.1	251.7

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1928 and 1933, and Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1934, and December 1935. a/ Includes Northern Rhodesia prior to 1927.

THE BRITISH MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Tobacco stocks, imports, exports, and retention for consumption, 1924 to 1935

Calendar year	Stocks in bond January 1: Unmanufactured	Stocks in bond January 1: Manufactured & snuff	Imports: Unmanufactured	Imports: Manufactured	Reexports: Unmanufactured	Reexports: Manufactured	Retained: Unmanufactured	Retained: Manufactured
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1924....	365.4	.8	182.4	1.7	19.5	.2	162.9	1.6
1925....	366.6	.7	189.0	1.9	12.4	.2	176.6	1.7
1926....	369.4	.7	197.2	1.4	11.0	.1	186.2	1.3
1927....	377.2	.6	222.3	1.4	9.7	.1	212.5	1.3
1928....	406.0	.5	217.8	1.4	10.8	.1	207.0	1.3
1929....	420.4	.5	240.0	1.5	9.4	.1	230.6	1.4
1930....	446.1	.5	237.0	1.3	13.5	.1	223.5	1.2
1931....	462.8	.5	194.0	1.2	8.0	.1	186.0	1.1
1932....	455.2	.4	174.9	.9	8.8	.1	166.1	.8
1933....	434.6	.3	211.1	1.1	9.9	.1	201.2	1.0
1934....	437.4	.3	238.9	1.4	18.3	.2	220.6	1.2
1935....	447.5	.3	251.7	1.3	11.3	.2	240.4	1.1

Calendar year	Exports: Manufactured, stalks, & snuff a/	Retained for consumption: Unmanufactured: Entered (net)	Retained for consumption: Unmanufactured: Drawback b/	Retained for consumption: Unmanufactured: Retained	Retained for consumption: Manufactured	Stores delivered from bond
1924....................	28.3	145.9	18.0	127.9	1.0	2.9
1925....................	28.1	153.3	20.7	132.6	.9	2.9
1926....................	30.1	157.9	23.2	134.6	.9	3.0
1927....................	36.2	167.0	29.7	137.3	.9	3.0
1928....................	39.6	183.3	42.5	140.9	.9	2.9
1929....................	47.6	198.9	51.9	147.0	.8	3.2
1930....................	49.1	203.6	52.7	150.9	.8	2.5
1931....................	34.6	192.0	42.2	149.8	.7	2.3
1932....................	30.5	187.5	38.3	149.2	.5	2.3
1933....................	36.3	194.2	45.1	149.1	.5	2.4
1934....................	38.9	209.4	51.0	158.4	.6	
1935....................	37.8	c/202.9	c/ 51.1	c/151.8	d/ .5	

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1926 and 1933, and Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1934, January 1935, and December 1935. a/ Includes tobacco manufactured in bond on which no drawback is paid. Such exports of cigarettes amounted to 10 or 15 million pounds per year 1924-1927 but have become insignificant since 1930. b/ Includes exports (except of tobacco manufactured in bond) and refuse tobacco (only part of which is exported). c/ Eleven months only. d/ Ten months only.

Foreign Crops and Markets

THE BRITISH MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Tobacco, unmanufactured, retained for consumption, 1924 to 1935

Calendar year	Entered (loss over entries, etc.) Foreign	Entered Empire		Entered Total	Drawbacks Foreign	Drawbacks Empire		Drawbacks Total	Retained for consumption Foreign	Retained Empire		Retained Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Per-cent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Per-cent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Per-cent	Million pounds
1924...	134.0	11.9	8.2	145.9	16.8	1.2	6.7	18.0	117.2	10.7	8.4	127.9
1925...	138.7	14.6	9.5	153.3	19.3	1.4	6.8	20.7	119.4	13.2	10.0	132.6
1926...	138.0	19.8	12.5	157.9	21.3	2.0	8.6	23.2	116.7	17.9	13.3	134.6
1927...	144.2	22.8	13.6	167.0	27.2	2.5	8.4	29.7	117.0	20.3	14.8	137.3
1928...	156.7	26.6	14.5	183.3	38.9	3.5	8.2	42.5	117.8	23.1	16.4	140.9
1929...	170.3	28.6	14.4	198.9	47.8	4.1	7.9	51.9	122.5	24.5	16.7	147.0
1930...	173.8	29.8	14.6	203.6	48.5	4.1	7.8	52.7	125.3	25.7	17.0	150.9
1931...	159.3	32.8	17.1	192.0	37.6	4.6	10.9	42.2	121.6	28.2	18.8	149.8
1932...	150.5	37.0	19.7	187.5	32.8	5.5	14.4	38.3	117.7	31.5	21.1	149.2
1933...	153.3	40.9	21.1	194.2	38.5	6.6	14.6	45.1	114.8	34.3	23.0	149.1
1934...	168.9	40.5	19.3	209.4	a/ 36.8	a/ 5.4	a/12.8	51.0	a/103.9	a/28.5	a/21.5	153.4
1935 a/	163.8	38.6	19.1	202.4	44.9	6.2	12.1	51.1	119.4	32.4	21.3	151.8

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1928 and 1933, and Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1934 and 1935.
a/ Eleven months only.

THE BRITISH MARKET FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Tobacco exports, manufactured in the United Kingdom, 1924 to 1935

Calendar year	Stalks a/	Cigarettes b/ Made in bond	Cigarettes b/ Not made in bond	Cavendish or Negrohead	Other not made in bond	Snuff, mostly offal	Denatured refuse	Total: Foreign	Total: Empire	Total: Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1924...	7.5	11.0	3.8	2.7	.4	.1	2.7	14.7	13.6	28.3
1925...	5.0	12.3	4.5	3.0	.4	.6	2.3	12.6	15.6	28.1
1926...	3.9	14.1	5.8	2.8	.3	1.6	1.7	12.1	18.0	30.1
1927...	8.2	10.2	11.8	2.4	.3	1.9	1.3	16.2	20.0	36.2
1928...	5.6	4.5	22.2	2.0	.5	1.9	2.9	18.8	20.8	39.6
1929...	8.4	2.7	30.1	1.7	.5	2.1	2.0	25.5	22.1	47.6
1930...	8.3	1.3	29.8	1.5	.5	4.8	2.9	31.7	17.4	49.1
1931...	8.8	c/	19.7	1.1	.4	1.9	2.8	23.5	11.1	34.6
1932...	9.4	c/	15.7	.9	.5	1.7	2.3	20.2	10.4	30.5
1933...	10.1	c/	16.5	.9	4.1	3.3	1.4	24.0	12.3	36.3
1934...	8.2	--	19.7	.7	7.0	.7	2.5	24.3	14.6	38.9
1935...	e/	--	22.1	.7	f/ 5.9	e/	e/	--	--	37.8

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1928 and 1933, and Accounts Relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1934 and 1935.

a/ Largely to Germany.
b/ Chiefly to Oriental countries.
c/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
d/ Ten months only.
e/ Stalks, snuff, and refuse, 9.1 million pounds.
f/ Chiefly to Java, to take advantage on slightly higher drawbacks on cut cigarette tobacco than is allowed for leaf, upon which Java duty is the same.

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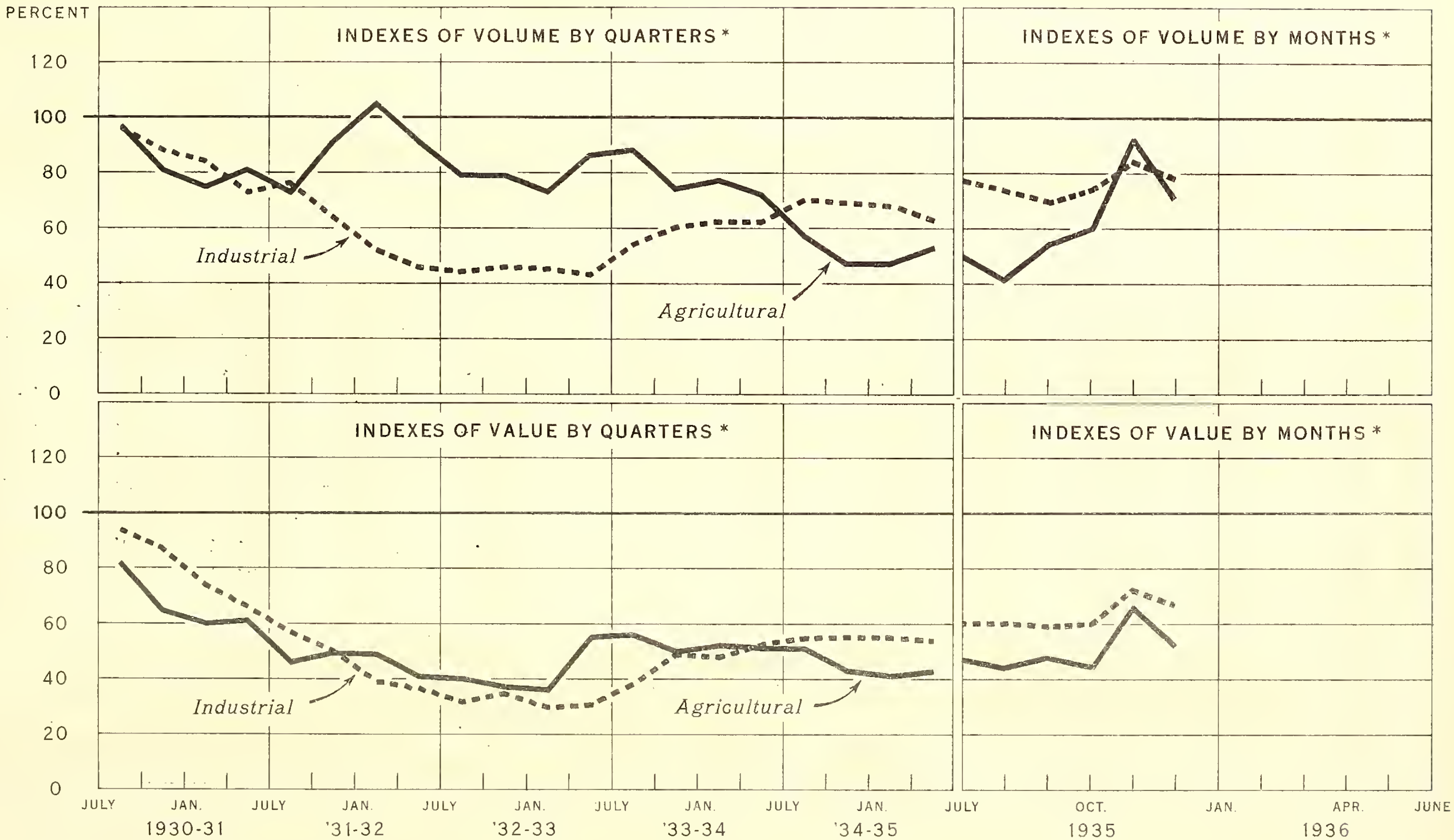
UNITED STATES: INDEXES OF EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,[Δ] QUARTERLY 1930-31-1934-35 AND MONTHLY 1935-36

10-YEAR AVERAGE (1923-32=100)



* SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS ELIMINATED

Δ "INDUSTRIAL" INCLUDES ALL IMPORTANT NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE MATERIALS SUCH AS COAL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, PHOSPHATE ROCK, AND UNREFINED COPPER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 29545 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

United States exports of both agricultural and industrial products increased during the first half of the fiscal year, 1935-36. The second quarter (October to December), especially, was marked by a more than seasonal rise, in which agricultural products had a considerably larger relative share than did manufactured goods. Although there was some decline in December from the high point reached in November, the seasonally adjusted indexes of both volume and value for both agricultural and industrial exports (shown in the table below) remained above their earlier levels for the year.

UNITED STATES: Monthly indexes of agricultural and industrial exports, July to December 1935, adjusted for seasonal variations (1923-1932 average = 100)

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Volume indexes:						
Agricultural exports	50	41	55	60	92	71
Industrial exports a/	77	74	70	74	84	78
Value indexes:						
Agricultural exports	47	44	47	45	66	52
Industrial exports a/	60	60	59	60	72	66

a/ Includes all important non-agricultural products except crude materials such as coal, crude petroleum, phosphate rock, and unrefined copper.

For agricultural exports, this rise seems to represent a definite reversal of the downward movement begun in 1934. That decline was attributable, with respect to cotton and, to some extent, tobacco, to an unfavorable price situation and a consequent depletion of stocks abroad. With respect to wheat and pork products, it was largely due to the shortage of export supplies in the United States, the major cause of which was the great drought of 1934. The upward trend of agricultural exports in the first half of the 1935-36 crop year is attributable largely to a return to more normal cotton exports, due especially to the replenishment of stocks by major European importing countries. The exports of wheat and pork products continue low, the effects of the adverse production conditions not yet having had time to disappear. The volume index of agricultural exports moved steadily upward from August to November. For the October-December quarter, it was 74 percent of the average volume for the 10 years, 1923-1932. It has thus returned to the level it attained during the corresponding quarter of 1933.

The value index of agricultural exports rose with the volume during the October-December quarter, with the result that it reached its highest percentage of the 10-year average value for any October-December quarter

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D

since 1930, as is brought out in the table below. Nevertheless, the trend thus far during the present crop year is less pronounced for value than for volume. The former did not rise as did the latter during September and October so that there is not sufficient data as yet to show any decided change from the fairly horizontal trend of value of agricultural exports since the beginning of the 1933-34 crop year.

Third and fourth quarter indexes of United States agricultural and industrial exports, 1930 to 1935.
Adjusted for seasonal variations
(1923-32 average = 100)

Date		Volume		Value	
		Agricultural exports	Industrial exports a/	Agricultural exports	Industrial exports a/
July-Sept.,	1930..	97	96	82	94
	1931..	73	76	46	57
	1932..	79	44	40	32
	1933..	88	54	56	38
	1934..	57	70	51	55
	1935b/	49	74	46	60
Oct.-Dec.,	1930..	81	88	65	87
	1931..	91	64	49	50
	1932..	79	46	37	35
	1933..	74	60	50	49
	1934..	47	69	43	55
	1935b/	74	79	54	66

a/ Includes all important non-agricultural products except crude materials.
b/ Average of monthly indexes.

While industrial exports did not increase as much as did agricultural exports during the first 6 months of the present crop year, they continued the steady rise in both value and volume begun in 1933. In the case of the volume index, the consistent lead over the agricultural export volume index held since the first quarter of the 1934-35 crop year practically disappeared during the October-December quarter of 1935. The industrial export value index, on the other hand, has moved almost parallel to that for agricultural products and has thus far maintained its lead.

The commodities for which the greatest increases were recorded were unmanufactured cotton, automobiles, tobacco, petroleum products, and machinery. The agricultural products or groups of products showing a substantially larger export than for the corresponding period in 1934-35 were cotton, tobacco, and fruits and nuts. The countries to whom exports increased most were the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Cotton exports for the 6 months amounted to over 2 billion pounds at a value of 245 million dollars, as compared with less than 1 1/2 billion pounds valued at 188 million dollars during the same period of the preceding year.

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BRITISH HOP PRODUCTION AND TRADE a/

British imports of American hops will be small this season since anticipated deliveries of 25,424,000 pounds of domestic hops to the Hops Marketing Board are 224,000 pounds in excess of the estimated market demand for English hops. This fact, together with the agreement to limit imports to 15 percent of total market demand, and the import duty of £4 per hundredweight ($17.83 per 100 pounds at current exchange) on foreign hops and of £2.13s.4d. ($11.88 per 100 pounds) on hops from Empire sources, will combine to prevent substantial importation despite the high fixed price of £9 per hundredweight ($40.11 per 100 pounds) which brewers must pay for domestic hops.

British brewers' requirements are gradually increasing but English hop production, although about 50 percent greater than in 1931, is still 50 percent less than in 1914 and 30 percent less than in 1929. Production is capable of considerable expansion. Exports of English hops, which were up to 8,803,200 pounds in 1926 amounted to only 1,702,400 pounds in 1935, mostly to the Irish Free State. The United States has lost less trade in the Irish Free State than has the United Kingdom.

Production

The British hop-producing industry is centered southeast of London in the county of Kent and in four adjacent counties. A smaller area is located 100 miles west of London in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire. These areas now produce around 42 percent of the total European hop crop and are exceeded in importance only by the United States. The total area planted to hops in England during 1935 amounted to only 18,251 acres compared with 36,661 in 1914. During the intervening years, the planted area dropped to 14,666 acres in 1918, recovered to an average of slightly more than 25,000 in the years 1921-1926, and then fell to 16,531 in 1932. Average yields have varied radically, ranging from 820 to 1,915 pounds per acre, so that production has ranged from 56,812,896 pounds in 1914 to 14,614,992 pounds in 1918, and 27,809,600 pounds in 1935. b/ Production requirements are now much less than before the World War because per-capita beer consumption has declined from 25 or 30 gallons to 10 or 12 gallons. The consumption trend since 1932, however, has been gradually upward.

Consumption

Brewers in the United Kingdom used 27,859,000 pounds of hops in the year ended September 30, 1935. c/ This was 13 percent more than in 1931-32

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a/ Based on a report from Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at London.
b/ The 10-year average yield per acre (1924-1933) was 1,400 pounds, slightly more than average yields in the United States.
c/ In addition, preparations of hops amounting to 16,128 pounds and of hop substitutes to 19,040 pounds were used.

BRITISH HOP PRODUCTION AND TRADE, CONT'D

but far below the 1913-14 figure of 62,655,000 pounds. The quantity of hops used per barrel of beer (36 Imperial gallons) was 1.29 pounds in 1934-35 as compared with 1.73 pounds in 1914. With changes in the technique of brewing and in the character of the beer produced, a smaller quantity of hops is required.

Foreign trade

The United Kingdom imports of hops come chiefly from the United States. This trade, however, has been highly variable. In 1915 total imports amounted to 22,433,600 pounds. Practically no hops were imported in 1918. In 1920 they amounted to 51,475,000 pounds, and in 1927 to 11,435,200. In 1935, 4,659,200 pounds were imported. Imports from the United States were as high as 19,118,400 pounds in 1920 but since the imposition of the duty in 1925 they have fluctuated around 3,360,000 pounds per year. From 224,000 pounds to 560,000 pounds are usually reexported.

Exports of English hops are never large and go mainly to the Irish Free State, France, and Belgium. Total exports to all countries reached 8,803,200 pounds in 1926 but amounted to only 1,702,400 pounds in 1935. In 1924, 4,547,200 pounds of hops were exported to the Irish Free State. Shipments to the Irish Free State declined to 1,142,400 pounds in 1934.

Hops legislation

Changes in British hop production and trade have been closely related to British legislative acts. Hop control in England began with the World War. In 1917 the need for additional food supplies caused the Government to order a 50 percent reduction from the 1914 level of hop acreage. The planted area, which had been 36,661 acres in 1914, dropped to 16,626 acres in 1917 and to 14,666 acres in 1918. This was in line with the drop in the production of beer in Great Britain and all Ireland from 34,765,780 bulk barrels in the year ended March 31, 1915 to 19,085,043 bulk barrels in 1917-18. Imports of hops during 1917 and 1918 dropped to negligible levels. The system of sales control then instituted to apportion the limited supply to the brewers at fixed prices (cost of production plus 20 percent) was subsequently extended to August 1925. In the latter year, the present duty was imposed and there was organized a cooperative marketing association, English Hop Growers, Ltd. This cooperative association operated until August 1929.

Drastic control of hop production in the United Kingdom was inaugurated in 1932 by the establishment of a Hops Marketing Scheme in accordance with the provisions of the British Agricultural Marketing Act. This was the only Scheme actually set up under the compulsory marketing control features of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1931. The several other marketing schemes now in effect were established after the original Act of 1931 had been amended in 1933. The Hops Scheme was prepared in

BRITISH HOP PRODUCTION AND TRADE, CONT'D

March 1932, became effective July 7, and commenced operation on September 6 of that year. The Hops Marketing Board established by the Scheme was given monopoly control over the sale of hops, and also the power to bar new growers, to control acreage, and to destroy surplus production. These powers are exercised more vigorously than under other British marketing schemes and prices have been greatly increased. Prices rose from 95s. per hundredweight ($23.09 per 100 pounds) in 1930 to 330s. in 1933 ($69.91 per 100 pounds).

The original Hops Marketing Scheme was amended in July 1934 to provide for production and import quotas, authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1933. Effective until July 31, 1939, each producer is assigned annually an individual production quota equal to his production in the 5 years 1928-1932, adjusted proportionately for any percentage changes in brewers' requirements. At the discretion of the Board (as in 1934 and 1935) registered producers may borrow quotas from each other.

The Board is obligated to allot additional basic quotas to the highest bidder whenever the total market demand in any season exceeds 110 percent of the fixed total basic quota. Deliveries in excess of an individual's quota are designated as "non-quota hops" and the growers receive nothing for excess deliveries until 100 percent of the appraised value has been paid for actual quota hops. Up to March 31, 1935, producers received only 98 percent of the valuations of quota hops and no payment was made for non-quota hops. The Board completely filled brewers' estimated requirements and although 3,360,000 pounds remained in the Board's possession there was little or no demand for the surplus.

A Permanent Joint Committee composed of four representatives of the Brewers' Society, four of the Hops Marketing Board, and three impartial members, was appointed in October 1934, to assist in coordinating hop production and prices with demand. This Committee annually estimates in April the total market demand for all hops, and for English hops to be picked in the following September. It also fixes annually total production quotas equal to the estimated market demand for English hops, less any unsold balance of the previous year's crop. a/ Brewers have agreed to make forward contracts for at least two-thirds of the estimated total demand for English hops each year.

During the 5 years 1934-1938 brewers are required to purchase domestic hops at a fixed price of £9 per hundredweight ($40.11 per 100 pounds at current exchange) with suitable differentials for various varieties and

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a/ Production quotas were fixed at 97 percent of basic quotas in 1934 and 100 percent in 1935.

BRITISH HOP PRODUCTION AND TRADE, CONT'D

grades. Only quota hops are guaranteed as to price and any surplus production must be sold at brewers' offers in the free market. Provisions are also made for dealing with a surplus arising from fluctuations in yield from season to season. This part of the crop, not covered by the brewers undertaking to purchase two-thirds of the estimated demand at a fixed price, might not be bought up in the free market. A levy of 10s. per hundredweight ($2.50 per 100 pounds) is added to the price of all hops sold to brewers by the Board to create a fund with which to buy at a standard price any unsold balance. a/ Such surplus hops are to be disposed of by the Permanent Joint Committee.

Except after a poor growing season or when special hops are needed for brewing special qualities of beer, imports over 15 percent of the total market demand are deemed excessive. Brewers have agreed not to import more than 15 percent of the total demand for all hops. The Permanent Joint Committee is authorized to recommend that the Government take steps to reduce imports whenever such action is deemed necessary.

Situation in Irish Free State

Approximately 4,480,000 pounds of hops are imported annually by the Irish Free State, chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States. Requirements are less than formerly because of a smaller output of beer and smaller hop dosage per barrel. In 1923-24 (year ended March 31) the output was 2,584,000 bulk barrels and in 1931-32 only 1,988,000 bulk barrels. At 2 pounds per barrel, the decline in beer output represented a reduction of about 1,120,000 pounds in hop requirements. Imports of 8,326,528 pounds in 1924 were gradually reduced to 4,121,040 pounds in 1933, but recovered slightly to 4,402,496 pounds in 1934. Imports from the United Kingdom have declined much more than those from the United States. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1934 amounted to 1,627,696 pounds compared with 5,092,528 pounds in 1924, while imports from the United States in 1934 amounted to 1,711,584 pounds compared with 2,624,832 pounds in 1924.

Although the hop crop is only of local interest in the United Kingdom, the regulation of production and marketing is deserving of special attention since it is indicative of the new agricultural policy of the British Government. Broadly speaking, the aim of the Government in the various measures in behalf of agriculture adopted since 1931 has been to provide for its protection and expansion on a basis that will not jeopardize the interests of consumers. Stimulation of production beyond quantities needed by brewers, as a result of the high duties and guaranteed prices, is prevented by the control which the Board exercises over production.

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a/ The levy in 1934-35 created a fund of £108,000 ($540,000) none of which was used because purchases were in excess of the estimated market demand.

BRITISH HOP PRODUCTION AND TRADE, CONT'D

HOPS: Foreign trade related to production, 1914-1935

Calendar year	Imports		Re-exports	For home consumption a/		Exports	Production	Consumption year beginning Oct. 1
	From United States	Total		Entered b/	Retained c/			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1914....	8,949	10,898	1,534			1,120	56,818	52,326
1915....	15,098	22,434	112			930	28,459	50,422
1916....	12,040	16,621	258			1,210	34,485	36,882
1917 d/.	134	1,019	56			1,456	25,290	29,501
1918 d/.	0	11	34			773	14,616	41,182
1919 d/.	9,341	17,304	45			291	21,258	56,347
1920 d/.	19,118	51,475	426			414	31,472	50,882
1921 d/.	14,683	24,651	403			246	25,110	44,632
1922 d/.	13,003	14,605	314			314	33,712	36,814
1923 d/.	190	1,501	146			2,475	25,648	39,245
1924 d/.	8,130	10,640	605			4,963	49,728	40,611
1925....	9,330	10,349	235			4,984	39,760	39,805
1926....	3,987	4,805	885	3,528	3,528	8,803	37,184	37,822
1927....	7,459	11,435	582	9,722	9,598	6,115	28,560	37,038
1928....	4,357	8,826	1,411	8,658	8,154	1,982	27,115	35,874
1929....	4,301	7,605	638	6,810	6,541	1,478	40,219	34,418
1930....	3,981	5,477	526	5,354	5,230	2,498	28,336	31,069
1931....	2,419	6,171	526	6,350	6,182	2,509	18,928	24,595
1932 e/.	1,221	1,982	314	2,666	2,173	2,162	21,056	24,965
1933 e/.	3,360	5,331	347	4,222	3,920	f/2,274	24,192	26,141
1934 e/.	-	5,051	-	g/5,096	-	1,501	29,008	27,854
1935 e/.	-	4,659	-	g/3,270	-	1,702	27,810	-

London office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Not reported prior to August 1925.
b/ Preferential duty £2.13s.4d. ($11.88 per 100 pounds), full duty £4 per hundredweight ($17.83 per 100 pounds) imposed August 16, 1925. Drawbacks same as duty. Preferential imports .2 to 7.5 thousand hundredweights (22,400 to 840,000 pounds).
c/ After deducting drawbacks.
d/ Original hop control regime.
e/ Hop Marketing Scheme.
f/ Considerable to Belgium, United States, and Canada.
g/ Eleven months preliminary.

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WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/..	100	103	98	102	108	112	85	89	77	96	d/ 56	d/ 94
Low c/...	94	97	91	94	101	107	82	83	72	91	d/ 54	d/ 91
Jan. 25..	97	102	93	100	104	110	83	88	75	94	e/ 55	e/ 92
Feb. 1..	96	100	92	99	103	109	83	87	73	94	e/ 54	e/ 92
8..	93	99	94	96	104	109	83	86	73	91	55	93
15..	97	98	94	96	104	108	83	85	72	91	55	92

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ January 1 to date. d/ March and May futures. e/ March futures.

WHEAT: Weighted weekly average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/..	114	108	103	118	120	135	147	123	105	111	86	90
Low b/...	108	105	98	107	114	127	134	115	96	106	84	87
Jan. 25..	114	106	100	111	118	133	145	115	100	108	86	88
Feb. 1..	113	107	99	111	117	127	139	120	96	106	85	88
8..	114	108	98	110	114	134	138	123	98	107	85	87
15..	114	106	100	107	115	135	134	122	98	108	86	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.
b/ January 1 to date.

WHEAT: Production in specified Southern Hemisphere countries, average 1929-30 to 1933-34, annual 1934-35, 1935-36

Country	Average 1929-30 to 1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Argentina	228,313	240,669	144,034
Australia	184,471	133,700	140,000
Chile	27,465	30,131	a/ 29,000
Union of South Africa	11,447	15,343	17,870
Uruguay	10,373	10,672	12,846
New Zealand	8,299	5,933	8,414
Total	470,368	436,448	352,164

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service Division. a/ Unofficial.

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FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No.3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/..	96	61	90	61	43	40	80	58	58	31	113	71
Low b/...	86	60	83	60	39	38	68	53	53	30	106	60
			May	May	May	Mar.						
Jan. 18..	90	-	87	60	40	39	74	53	56	30	109	71
25..	89	-	85	60	40	38	72	54	55	30	108	67
Feb. 1..	87	60	84	60	40	38	68	55	54	30	108	68
8..	86	61	83	61	40	38	68	58	53	30	109	66
15..	89	61	85	61	39	38	69	57	56	30	106	63

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1936, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1933-34	1934-35 b/	Feb.1	Feb.8	Feb.15	July 1 to	1934-35 b/	1935-36 b/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	5,935	4,050	130	161	8	Feb.15	3,667	7,871
Canada...........	1,547	14,453				Jan.31	11,261	4,416
Argentina........	23,781	20,129	d/ 55	97	d/ 363	Feb.15	11,439	4,061
Danube coun. d/	27,707	7,870	297	115	9	Feb.15	7,141	7,732
Total..........	58,970	46,502					33,508	24,080
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	1,405	1,147	0	4	0	Feb.15	511	628
Canada...........	8,336	17,407				Jan.31	11,364	10,392
Argentina........	20,385	44,072	d/ 179	d/ 324	d/ 214	Feb.15	32,059	7,083
Danube coun. d/..	2,027	10	0	0	0	Feb.15	10	40
Total..........	32,153	62,636					43,944	18,143
CORN, EXPORTS: e/						Nov.1 to		
United States....	4,832	881	5	2	9	Feb.15	405	97
Danube coun. d/..	19,913	14,958	0	0	26	Feb.15	9,388	2,011
Argentina........	228,864	254,496	d/6,433	d/6,126	d/5,827	Feb.15	55,616	91,600
South Africa d/..	8,583	21,882	77	85	51	Feb.15	7,167	5,081
Total..........	262,192	292,247					72,576	98,789
United States imports........	1,362	41,141				Dec.31	1,642	3,743

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1.

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JAPAN: Imports of raw cotton by growths, December 1935, with comparisons

Growth	December		September-December	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American..	315,322	226,000	651,202	502,545
Indian....	65,556	82,000	256,514	248,416
Others	61,318	69,900	141,826	180,241
Total...	442,196	377,900	1,049,542	931,202

Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service. In Bales of 500 pounds.

JAPAN: Cotton yarn production by counts, January 1936, with comparisons

	19 count and below	20-22 count	23-44 count	45 count and below	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
December 1934......	89,837	100,304	119,942	10,118	320,201
January 1935.......	84,544	98,086	113,948	9,807	306,385
December 1935......	82,736	84,419	117,116	10,902	295,173
January 1936	76,291	82,266	112,860	10,083	281,500

Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service. In bales of 420 pounds.

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CHINA: Imports of raw cotton by growers December 1935, with comparisons

Growth	December		September-December	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American..	13,207	8,676	26,614	11,937
Indian....	3,489	1,431	17,546	3,822
Egyptian..	5,344	3,280	8,620	5,473
Others....	128	86	1,014	281
Total...	22,168	13,473	53,794	21.513

Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service. In bales of 500 pounds.

CHINA: Preliminary Shanghai arrivals of raw cotton, January 1936, with comparisons

Growth	January		October-January	
	1935	1936	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American..	10,974	18,143	31,012	28,248
Indian....	6,626	400	19,217	4,240
Chinese...	109,653	109,786	362,928	467,185
Egyptian..	4,253	3,665	13,782	9,280
Others....	--	--	177	--
Total...	131,506	131,994	427,116	508,953

Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service. In bales of 500 pounds.

CHINA: Deliveries of raw cotton to Shanghai mills, January 1936, with comparisons

Growth	January		October-January	
	1935	1936	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American..	12,000	7,000	54,000	30,000
Indian....	8,000	a/	26,000	8,000
Egyptian..	5,000	3,000	13,000	9,000
Chinese...	61,000	86,000	335,000	401,000
Others....	--	--	3,000	--
Total...	86,000	96,000	431,000	448,000

Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Negligible.

CHINA: Stocks of raw cotton in Shanghai public warehouses, January 31, 1935 and 1936

Growth	January 31	
	1935	1936
	Bales	Bales
American...	83,000	23,000
Indian.....	6,000	a/
Chinese....	151,000	137,000
Egyptian...	2,000	2,000
Others	1,000	--
Total....	243,000	162,000

Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service. In bales of 500 pounds.
a/ Negligible.

CHINA: Shanghai yarn and cotton quotations, February 13, 1936, with comparisons

Description	Chinese currency			United States currency		
	1935	1936		1935	1936	
	Feb.12	Jan.13	Feb.13	Feb.12	Jan.13	Feb.13
	Yuan dollars per bale	Yuan dollars per bale	Yuan dollars per bale	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Yarn.............	a/ 185.7	b/ 199.7	a/ 199.5	a/ 15.75	b/ 14.03	a/ 14.19
	Per picul	Per picul	Per picul			
Chinese cotton...	a/ 45.24	b/ 50.44	a/ 51.51	a/ 12.09	b/ 11.16	a/ 11.52
American Middling 7/8 c/........	62.10	67.8	66.60	16.58	15.00	14.92
Indian Acola c/..	52.15	55.05	50.95	13.93	12.18	11.42

Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service.
a/ April delivery. b/ March delivery. c/ Immediate delivery.

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COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool, February 14, 1936, with comparisons

Description	1935		1936						
	December		January					February	
	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -									
Middling................	13.10	13.16	13.22	12.52	12.66	12.83	12.80	12.69	12.92
Low Middling............	12.28	12.34	12.40	11.69	11.83	12.00	11.97	11.81	12.04
Egyptian (Fully good fair)									
Sakellaridis............	19.37	19.59	19.71	19.44	19.76	20.14	20.20	19.88	19.09
Uppers..................	15.61	15.81	15.54	14.78	15.08	15.27	15.24	15.16	15.10
Brazilian (Fair) -									
Ceara...................	13.00	13.06	13.12	12.41	12.56	12.73	12.70	11.71	12.92
Sao Paolo...............	13.41	13.47	13.53	12.82	12.97	13.15	13.11	12.96	13.12
East Indian -									
Broach (Fully good).....	11.62	11.62	11.68	11.01	10.97	11.05	10.92	10.77	10.94
Comra No. 1, Fine.......	11.56	11.56	11.70	11.09	10.90	10.73	10.61	10.54	10.67
Sind (Fully good).......	9.08	8.98	8.97	8.43	8.63	8.82	8.86	8.78	9.05
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis.................	15.67	15.73	15.79	15.20	15.35	15.54	15.51	15.37	--

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Converted at current exchange rate.

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BUTTER: New Zealand gradings, 1935-36 season to February 7, with comparisons

Date	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Total August 1 to October 30...	74,754	71,580	68,762
Week ended			
November 2....................	9,688	9,968	9,576
9....................	10,276	10,192	10,248
16....................	10,808	10,416	10,136
23....................	10,304	10,416	10,472
30....................	10,864	10,808	10,360
November total..............	51,940	51,800	50,792
December 7....................	10,976	10,192	10,696
14....................	10,517	9,968	10,696
21....................	10,640	9,800	10,080
28....................	9,352	8,904	10,192
December total..............	41,485	38,864	41,664
January 4....................	9,565	8,400	10,416
11....................	9,565	8,456	9,688
18....................	9,016	8,116	9,520
25....................	8,232	7,616	9,738
January total..............	36,378	32,588	39,362
February 1....................	8,176	6,944	9,520
7....................	7,784	6,272	9,738
Total August 1 to February 7....	220,517	208,048	219,838

Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, and Longon, February 20, 1936, with comparisons

Market and description	1936		1935
	February 13	February 20	February 21
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score..............	37.5	39.0	35.8
San Francisco, 92 score........	34.5	36.5	33.0
Copenhagen, official quotation	23.0	23.0	18.8
London:			
Danish......................	28.3	28.5	24.4
New Zealand..................	21.2	20.6	18.3
Dutch........................	23.4	23.9	a/

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange. a/ Not available.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Feb. 15, 1934-35 and 1935-36
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-Feb. 15, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	July 1 - Feb. 15 1934-35	July 1 - Feb. 15 1935-36	Week ended Jan. 25	Week ended Feb. 1	Week ended Feb. 8	Week ended Feb. 15
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRAINS:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/	2,966	172	1	0	3	0
Wheat flour b/	12,074	8,634	70	146	122	108
Barley a/	3,667	7,871	92	130	161	8
Corn	1,792	101	3	5	2	9
Oats	76	274	18	0	4	0
Rye	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Jan. 1 - Feb. 15					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PORK:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams and shoulders	1,637	916	86	67	20	68
Bacon, including sides	3,576	904	168	2	179	52
Pickled pork	551	565	80	178	48	78
Lard, excluding neutral	21,772	12,274	2,278	2,089	1,179	1,476

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat, none; flour 14,800 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 8,000 bushels; rice 852,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Country	Total shipments 1933-34	Total shipments 1934-35	Shipments 1936 week ended Feb. 1	Shipments 1936 week ended Feb. 8	Shipments 1936 week ended Feb. 15	Shipments July 1 - Feb. 15 1934-35	Shipments July 1 - Feb. 15 1935-36
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/	220,616	168,712	4,088	5,504	4,024	115,712	126,424
Canada, 4 markets b/	94,213	176,059	1,875	2,720	2,098	138,122	179,596
United States c/	37,002	21,532	146	125	108	15,040	8,806
Argentina	140,128	186,223	652	1,676	1,019	117,784	56,983
Australia	90,736	111,623	2,348	2,844	3,082	68,812	63,102
Russia	26,656	1,656	0	688	288	1,656	27,792
Danube and Bulgaria d/	15,872	4,104	0	128	0	616	7,880
British India	c/2,084	c/2,318	0	0	0	312	256
Total e/	496,092	474,646				304,892	282,437
Total European shipments a/	401,560	387,752	5,896	9,280		f/ 241,464	f/ 213,880
Total ex-European shipments a/	123,352	142,424	2,160	2,744		f/ 77,408	f/ 82,920

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. f/ To February 8.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies February 15, 1936, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month 1934 Jan.	Month 1935 Jan.	Month 1935 Nov.	Month 1935 Dec.	Month 1936 Jan.	Week ended 1936 Feb. 1	Week ended 1936 Feb. 8	Week ended 1936 Feb. 15
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso..	33.50	32.60	32.82	32.85	33.07	33.32	33.44	33.33
Canada.....	Dollar......	99.52	100.18	98.92	99.05	99.93	100.19	100.25	100.14
China.......	Shang. yuan.	34.00	34.99	29.65	29.45	29.66	29.73	29.88	29.88
Denmark.....	Krone.......	22.55	21.84	21.98	22.00	22.15	22.32	22.40	22.32
England.....	Pound.......	504.93	489.25	492.50	492.88	496.27	500.01	501.89	500.02
France......	Franc.......	6.21	6.58	6.59	6.60	6.63	6.67	6.69	6.68
Germany.....	Reichsmark..	37.59	40.06	40.23	40.22	40.40	40.68	40.78	40.68
Italy.......	Lira........	8.31	8.52	8.10	8.08	8.03	8.04	8.05	8.04
Japan.......	Yen.........	30.11	28.47	28.68	28.74	28.99	29.18	29.27	29.18
Mexico......	Peso........	27.74	27.75	27.77	27.77	27.77	27.77	27.78	27.77
Netherlands.	Guilder.....	63.62	67.46	67.80	67.77	68.17	68.59	68.74	68.65
Norway......	Krone.......	25.37	24.58	24.74	24.76	24.93	25.12	25.21	25.12
Spain.......	Peseta......	13.00	13.64	13.65	13.67	13.73	13.82	13.86	13.83
Sweden......	Krona.......	26.04	25.23	25.39	25.41	25.58	25.78	25.87	25.77
Switzerland.	Franc.......	30.64	32.31	32.44	32.43	32.66	32.89	33.05	33.03

Federal Reserve Board.
a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

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LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, February 12, 1936, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended February 13, 1935	Week ended February 5, 1936	Week ended February 12, 1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Price of hogs, Berlin............	15.83	17.70	17.70
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg.....	---	13.15	12.81
United Kingdom: b/			
Prices at Liverpool 1st quality			
American green bellies.........	15.32	15.34	15.30
Danish Wiltshire sides.........	18.73	20.16	20.26
Canadian green sides...........	15.03	17.33	17.48
American short cut green hams..	19.24	18.89	18.73
American refined lard..........	13.16	13.44	13.14

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler.
a/ Converted at current rate of exchange.
b/ Week ended Friday.

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